Macaques and *Gercopithecus,* giving to them the greenish hue which characterises so many of the last two genera. There are no laryngeal air sacs as in the Macaques. There are not more than seven species.

The genus *Oereopitliecus* (the G-uenons) represents in Africa the Oriental and Palaearctic Macaques; the genus has a long tail. The cheek pouches are larger than in the genus *Macaeus.* The ischial callosities are less extensive than in that genus. A tooth character also distinguishes this genus from *Macaeus ;* the last molar of the lower jaw has, as a very general rule, only four cusps instead of the five which are found in *Mhcacus.* The supraciliary ridges in the skull are by no means so marked as in the allied genera.

One species, the Talapoin, *O. talapoin,* has been separated into a distinct genus, *JM/iopithecus,* on. account of the fact that the lower molars have only three tubercles instead of the usual four. But if this be done, then *Cercopithecus vnoloneyi,* which has a lower molar with five tubercles, should also be separated.

The genus *Cercopithecus* is limited to Africa, and its numerous

Fig. 269.—Diana Monkey. *Cercopithecus diana.* ×⅛.

species have often a very limited range. They are frequently rather brightly coloured, with blue and white patches on the face. The Diana Monkey has a pointed white beard. Of the Vervet Monkey *(O. lalandii)* a curious fact was noticed at the Zoological